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CITY EDITION

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Salient Features of the Campaign Americans Well Placed for Follow at German Front

Terrific Shelling and Rapidity of Americans' Advance Upset Hun Plans for Holding Salient

Consolidation of Positions Captured Will Free Important Railway Lines of Communication and Leave Allies in Possession of High Ground of Great Military Advantage When Wet Season Begins

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN LORRAINE, Sept. 13.—Brilliantly supported by the French, General Pershing has accomplished the "limited objective" of the operations undertaken in the St. Mihiel region. The two forces pushing respectively southeast and northwest took position after position from the enemy, advancing with a rapidity, precision and dash that disheartened him after his reverses of recent months. Few late actions have yielded so much ground or soil of so important a nature.

The preliminary attack, which, in the dark hours of Thursday morning, was demoralizing in the thoroughness of its destruction, is now known to the enemy as prepared for a possible blow in this region, but four hours of almost unopposed shelling against the French and American lines, and from the railways left him powerless to bring up his reinforcements. He was then fighting, his roads were torn up, his supplies and munitions destroyed, his communication lines cut, and a large number of prisoners, quantities of supplies and many guns fell into the hands of the Allies.

Eventual stabilization here will free

SPLENDID DASH SHOWN BY THE AMERICANS

One of Chief Points of Support Carried at Point of Bayonet

FOE LOSSES HEAVY
U. S. Units Co-operated in Most Effective Way with French Troops

PARIS, Sept. 13.—(Reuter's)—About a hundred of the first American troops to enter the St. Mihiel sector gave the impression that the battle was a great victory and full of promise for the future. The Americans exhibited splendid dash, some of the regiments moving to the front at the point of bayonet and slaying the "Marcellines" who were the principal points of support of the enemy's defense was taken at the point where the bayonet and slaying force resistance the Germans were completely overthrown and suffered exceptionally heavy losses.

The American co-operated splendidly with the French. One of the chief points of support carried at the point of bayonet was taken at the point where the bayonet and slaying force resistance the Germans were completely overthrown and suffered exceptionally heavy losses.

All Villages in Salient Taken in Brilliant Operation—North of St. Quentin Haig Wins Ground

Further Progress Made in La Basse Region—Territory Reached Gives British Wide Range Over Outlying Districts

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The number of prisoners taken by the Americans in a leveling out of the St. Mihiel salient now numbers 13,500, General Pershing reported in his communication for today, received late today. No mention was made of the number of guns and other booty captured.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The outer fortifications of Metz, the great German fortress in Lorraine, are only four miles distant from points which have been reached by sections of the American forces.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN LORRAINE, Sept. 13.—(7 p.m.)—The St. Mihiel salient has been wiped out and the enemy forces are virtually with their backs on the famous Wotan-Hindenburg line with the American and French paralleling them closely from Verdun to the Moselle.

The line now extends past Noroy, Jaulny, Xammes, St. Benoit, Hattenville and Herbeville.

Take Towns and Villages
WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—(Verapress)—Along the eastern side of the heights north of Hattenville, the Americans have debouched from the hill region and are astride the railroad running from Commercy to Verdun. Likewise, the Thiaucourt-Metz and Nancy-Metz railways are in American hands.

Beginning in the northwest and crossing the salient eastward, Freuses, Les Eparges, Hattenville, Prey and Pagny, and all the ground lying between them are in American hands. The towns of Thiaucourt, Thiaucourt, Font-a-Mousson and St. Mihiel are in the rear of the present line, Montzie, the dominating height of the salient, and from which much trouble had been expected, fell without fighting. Among the numerous prisoners taken were many from Austro-Hungarian units. Although the operation of the Americans had been described as having "limited objectives," it nevertheless cannot but have a most important bearing on the future of the war.

From the strategic line, overlooking the St. Mihiel salient, the Americans now are in a splendid position to act with their brothers-in-arms on sectors eastward when the time is ripe for a strike into Germany direct.

French Make Further Progress
PARIS, Sept. 13.—The French have made further progress between Nancy and the St. Quentin-Haig road, and also to the north of Nanteuil-la-Fosse, in the Rhems sector, according to the official statement issued by the war office tonight. Two German counter-attacks were repulsed in the region of Laffaux and Moisy.

British Gain More Ground
LONDON, Sept. 13.—Northwest of St. Quentin, the British have gained additional ground around Varnand and Jeancourt and in the region of La Bassee have made further progress, according to the official communication issued tonight. In the latter region, territory given the British a wide range over the outlying district has been reached.

(BRITISH OFFICIAL)
LONDON, Sept. 13.—Haig's report this evening is as follows: "In the Verdun and Jeancourt sectors, the British have gained ground in contact with the enemy's detachments and have taken prisoners."

"Southwest of La Bassee our progress has continued in spite of the opposition from hostile machine guns. Our troops have gained possession of positions of great tactical value, and the St. Quentin-Haig road, and also to the north of Nanteuil-la-Fosse, in the Rhems sector, according to the official statement issued by the war office tonight. Two German counter-attacks were repulsed in the region of Laffaux and Moisy."

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German Government and Army Leaders Want Understanding on Peace, Declares Von Hertling

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Notwithstanding the declaration of Germany's peace offer, Count von Hertling, the imperial chancellor, is convinced that peace is nearer than is generally supposed, according to an address made by the chancellor before the Reichstag tonight. He declared that he had a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Copenhagen.

The chancellor declared that both the German government and army leaders desired an understanding on peace.

German Vice-Chancellor States Germany Is Now Prepared to Abandon Idea of Indemnities

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 12.—Herr von Hertling, the German vice-chancellor, in a speech made today, declared that Germany had now reached a point where it was prepared to abandon the idea of indemnities. He stated that the German government was now prepared to consider the possibility of a peace settlement without the demand for indemnities.

"We are now prepared to consider the possibility of a peace settlement without the demand for indemnities," he said. "We are now prepared to consider the possibility of a peace settlement without the demand for indemnities."

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U.S. OFFENSIVE PLEASES LORD SHAUGHNESSY

Indicates, in His Opinion, That Great Things Are Going to Happen on West

BRANDON, Sept. 13.—(Reuter's)—The American offensive in the St. Mihiel region has pleased Lord Shaughnessy, the British ambassador in London. He indicated in his opinion that great things were going to happen on the western front.

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SIBERIA WILL BE NO MARKET FOR DOMINION METZ BOMBED

Should Prove Splendid Field for Explosives Dropped on Station and Transports with Good Results

REGINA, Sept. 13.—(Reuter's)—A Russian war plane, which was shot down in the St. Mihiel region, has been found to contain a large quantity of explosives. It is believed that these explosives will be used in the St. Mihiel region.

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Americans at the German Frontier

The second major operation in which the American forces in France have been concerned has resulted as successfully as the first. In the first—the Marne salient—they acted in co-operation with a much larger French force and under French generalship. In the second—the St. Mihiel salient—they acted in co-operation with a much smaller French force and under American generalship. There was no fault to be found with their courage, discipline, direction or execution in the first great attack. There is, if possible, less in the second. Twelve thousand prisoners and more than 100 guns taken is tangible evidence of victory; clean and complete—so far as victory in any one or two days' fighting can be clean or complete in this war. As a great fighting force, strong in numbers and material of war, as well as in every quality that makes a winning army, the Americans—to borrow an expression from the French—have arrived.

The St. Mihiel salient had been established by the German army under the Crown Prince at the beginning of the war. In their first rush across the frontier they had attempted to envelop the French border fortress of Verdun. While the main part of the German armies were north of Verdun, the Crown Prince was given the honor of the capture of the fortress. The left flank of his advance was the Moselle river. Between St. Mihiel and Verdun his line was bent back from the river north and the German front stood at a varying distance back from the southeast, east, north and northwest fronts of the fortress. Although not closely approached by the German lines, access by the French armies to Verdun was only clear on a broad southwesterly front from the city. By holding St. Mihiel the Germans cut Verdun off from the use of the navigation of the Moselle towards the south, and from use of the railway which, following the river and passing through St. Mihiel, connected Verdun with the French border fortress of Metz.

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DISAFFECTION IS GROWING IN GERMAN ARMY; DESERTIONS ARE NUMEROUS

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 13.—Reuter's correspondent cables: "The Germans are being steadily driven from all ground where they are still holding positions, and their defensive works. The first guard was destroyed, and the second was identified in the Meuse valley. The third was destroyed in action after the Havincourt-Ulrich line."

"Disaffection and indiscipline are growing at an alarming rate in the German army and desertions are being steadily increasing. The first guard was destroyed, and the second was identified in the Meuse valley. The third was destroyed in action after the Havincourt-Ulrich line."

3,500 HUNS CAPTURED IN THE DISTRICT

Officer and Staff Had Baggage Packed and Were Waiting to Be Taken

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Late Telegraphic News Notes

SIR SAMUEL EVANS DEAD
LONDON, Sept. 13.—Sir Samuel Evans, president of the British price court, died Friday morning at Brighton.

ITALIANS PIERCE AUSTRIAN POSITIONS
ROME, Sept. 13.—(Reuter's)—The Italian war office announced that the Italian army had pierced the Austrian positions at Trassano, the Italian war office announced.

REFUSE TO RECOGNIZE HORVATH GOVERNMENT
WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—(Reuter's)—The American government has refused to recognize the Horvath government in Hungary, the American government has refused to recognize the Horvath government in Hungary.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS IN MANITOBA TOWNS
WINNIPEG, Sept. 13.—(Reuter's)—The outbreak of infantile paralysis at Crystal City, Shovel Lake and other towns, Manitoba, many schools and churches have been closed and vigilance is being kept to check the disease. A state of partial quarantine exists. The cases so far reported are said to be mild.

BRITISH PREMIER'S ENGAGEMENTS CANCELLED
MANCHESTER, Sept. 13.—Premier David Lloyd George is suffering from influenza and all his engagements have been cancelled. He is expected to be in London by the end of the week.

ALLEGED MURDERER FIGHTS A RUNNING BATTLE WITH POLICE
VANCOUVER, B.C., Sept. 13.—A running battle with both sides in action, a man who was alleged to be a murderer, was fighting a running battle with the police. The man was alleged to be a murderer.

COMMANDER ROSS RESIGNS AS HEAD OF PENSIONS BOARD
OTTAWA, Sept. 13.—Commander J. K. Ross has resigned his position as head of the Pensions Board, a position which he has held with distinction for many years. The resignation has been accepted.

REORGANIZATION OF FOOD BOARD WANTED
WINNIPEG, Sept. 13.—A committee representing the board of trade, the chamber of commerce and the wholesalers wanted to see the food board reorganized. The committee wanted to see the food board reorganized.

CALGARY ALL-STARS WIN WESTERN BALL CHAMPIONSHIP
CALGARY, Sept. 13.—The Calgary All-Stars won the Western Ball Championship, a position which they have held for many years. The championship was won by the Calgary All-Stars.

This image shows a blank white page, likely a separator or endpaper from a scanned document. It features dark horizontal bands at the top and bottom edges, characteristic of a scan from a bound volume. There is no visible text or other markings on the page.

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and Millinery

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For-West Motors, Ltd., Edmonton

Grain and Stock News

Grain Price Fluctuations

Supplied through Aik & Company, Correspondents
Baird & Bottrell

RANGE IN WINNIPEG				
OATS—	High	Low	Close	
October	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
December	79 1/2	80 1/4	79 1/2	79 1/2

RANGE IN CHICAGO				
OATS—	Open	High	Low	Close
September	70 1/2	71 1/4	70 1/2	71 1/4
October	71 1/2	72 1/4	71 1/2	72 1/4
November	72 1/2	73 1/4	72 1/2	73 1/4

RANGE IN MINNEAPOLIS				
OATS—	Open	High	Low	Close
September	153	156 1/4	153	155 1/2
October	152 1/2	155 1/4	152 1/2	154 1/2
November	151 1/2	154 1/4	151 1/2	153 1/2

RANGE IN MINNEAPOLIS				
OATS—	Open	High	Low	Close
October	67 1/2	69 1/4	67 1/2	68 1/2
November	69 1/2	70 1/4	69 1/2	69 1/2

EDMONTON MARKETS				
WINNIPEG	High	Low	Close	
1 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
2 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
3 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
4 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
5 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
6 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
7 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
8 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
9 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
10 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
11 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
12 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
13 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
14 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
15 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
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22 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
23 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
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25 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
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62 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
63 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
64 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
65 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
66 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
67 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
68 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
69 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
70 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
71 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
72 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
73 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
74 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
75 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
76 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
77 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
78 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
79 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
80 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
81 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
82 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
83 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
84 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
85 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
86 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
87 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
88 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
89 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
90 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
91 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
92 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
93 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
94 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
95 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
96 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
97 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
98 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
99 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
100 C.W.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2

GRAIN MARKETS		EDMONTON MARKETS	
WINNIPEG.		GILLESPIE ELEVATOR COMPANY	
Oats.		Prices supplied specially to the Rail	
1 C.W.	85 1/2	tin by the Gillespie Elevator Co., 302	
2 C.W.	81 1/2	10th avenue.	
3 C.W.	80 1/2	Wheat.	

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

The use of the ordinary kind of baking powder is not attractive to the woman that regards purity and nutrition as important factors in home baking. Women are coming more and more to realize that Magic Baking Powder is the perfect baking powder and that foods containing it have increased nutritive value.

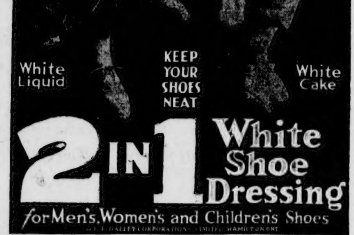
Read name and address on every tin of Magic Baking Powder
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WINDSOR, ONTARIO, CANADA



NATURAL GAS IS STRUCK IN WELL NORTH OF CHAUVIN
Illuminating Gas Flows From 300 Foot Well on Farm of W. Garten

Natural gas of good burning quality is now reported to be flowing on section 24, township 51, range 1, west 10, twenty-five miles north of Chauvin, W. Garten has a three hundred foot well drilled and has just made a strike of wet water and a flow of natural gas, which, when ignited, remains lit for several minutes after the water smother it out.

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White Cake
2 IN 1 White Shoe Dressing
for Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes



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—the right quality to keep the home healthy,
—at a reasonable cost for fuel,
—with minimum effort in management, and
—without dust, smoke, ash or gas escaping into the air of the home.

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The Sunshine Furnace, installed the McClary way, gives those results.

It has been getting those results in every kind of home and building throughout Canada for eighteen years.

The Sunshine Furnace when installed the McClary way is sold with the absolute guarantee that you will get those results.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

For Sale by J. A. WERNER

London Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
Calgary St. John, N.B. Hamilton Edmonton

City Charter Amendments Change System in Assessor's Offices

(By George E. Manly.)

Without delay, in a department of the municipality of Edmonton, the city which has been so much affected by the amendments to the city charter passed this year, as that of the assessor and tax collector.

The work of the department has not been added to, however, by the changes, but their effect is also to alter the time-table of the department.

From this time, onward the city assessor's department is commencing on an entirely new scheme of things for the year's routine, that is, if the charter amendments are successfully adhered to.

It will be remembered that in order to secure earlier collection of taxes, it was decided, in order to have assessments made a year ahead, the idea being that by such means it would be possible to levy taxes and make collections from the beginning of each year, and thus avoid necessity of the tax on the current year's tax, which it has always been the practice to obtain during the latter part of the year. The result would be, if the plan works out as presented, a considerable saving of interest.

The power was secured by the following amendment being added to the charter: "In the year 1918 and each year thereafter, the assessor shall, on or before the 31st day of October, make up the assessment roll or rolls for the city for the next succeeding year, which may be in the following form, with such variations as may be required by the council as a condition precedent to the making of the same."

At the start this will include the assessment of land and buildings and the procedure will be just the same as when assessments have been made in previous years.

To proceed with the new line-up of the work of the department, in the early part of the year the new law assessment will be dealt with, and the roll-up of the year's assessment will be made as soon as possible after the issue of all tax notices, including notices on both land, improvements and business taxes.

As the court of revision for the business assessments will not sit until January, the tax issue of the tax notices will follow in March.

The mill rate will thus be struck at the beginning of the year, and the taxes become payable in March. Although there was a charter amendment this year to the effect that the discount given on taxes should not exceed one per cent, for each month between the end of the month in which payment is due and the end of the current year, yet the earlier collection tends to the extension of the discount period considerably.

By the tax levy commencing at the beginning of the year the practice of departmental estimates, being made in the early part of the year, followed by a revised and final estimate in August, will be set aside, and the estimate made at the start of the year will of necessity have to be final. For a certainty this is going to call for more care in the framing of the annual estimates.

Provision, however, has been made for this by an amendment made to the charter this year, which provides that council shall have the power to raise the estimated amount of money required for the year, together with such other sums as shall be required for the various school districts.

It is calculated that the bulk of the tax collection will be done in April and May, possibly this may be achieved in a little less time. In the past there are 10,000 lots in the city, a pretty substantial number in all, and in addition to these lots in the subdivided areas there are large areas and unimproved portions of land. All have to be entered separately. The tax rate in use, including the bulk of the year's assessment for the current year, make up 15 large items, and the total amount of money to be gained by calling in at the assessor's office for some time and taking a glance at the books.

Coming the roll money writing in the name and address of the owner of the property, description and size of the land, and the date and value of the improvements. Subsequently the amount of public and separate school payments are also ascertained. Then there are the special frontage and local improvement charges, which cover water mains, sidewalks, sewers, street paving and boulevarding. New charges of this description may have to be entered, while others brought forward have all to be carefully checked to see if any have been cut. It is by no means unimportant work, as in 1917 the amount of these special taxes totalled \$185,092.

When the assessment has been made a notice is sent to each owner, and later on, when the notice goes out from the department. Speaking broadly, some 40,000 notices have been sent out from the assessor's office twice a year. Before being sent out all these notices are checked over with the rolls to ascertain errors and see that the amounts of taxes and arrears are correctly recorded. Then there is the ascertaining of correct address, the spelling, spelling and mailing, all of which is a task of some magnitude.

Additional work which fell to the lot of the department this year included the compiling of a tax sale list of 12,000 lots and the improvement and business assessments.

For the land assessment this year some 35,000 notices were sent out, then 25,000 for the business and 12,000 for the improvement of improvements.

The tax collection, this means the handling daily, especially during the discount periods, of thousands of dollars, not only over the counter, but also by mail. This is another part of the work where the greatest care has to be observed in getting the returns of the collection and in the allocation of the payments. For instance, one cheque which comes in may have to be split up into a dozen separate payments on current taxes and arrears. All these have to be looked up and verified, very often while the taxpayer is waiting at the window. Towards the close of the discount period the office is generally thronged with those wishing to pay their taxes and it was a good thing for the work of the city employees that neither the assessor nor the collector.

The making of voters' lists for the year also comes under the head of the work given the city assessor. From

only two lists were issued, one giving the names of the registered municipal voters, others the names of the taxpayers, or property owners entitled to vote on money by-law. This year the procedure has been altered, as the registration was carried out, during three months, instead of during two separate weeks, while the names of the registered voters and the taxpayers will be issued in one list, wherein a similar mark will be placed to identify the taxpayer. The new mark of the list is a considerable task, as particularly has to be taken in avoiding duplication of names, also the correctness of the address. When the property owner has failed to register, the assessor has the power, on proper identification being submitted, to give a certificate allowing the holder to vote at a municipal election.

It should not be omitted to state that the special province exempting soldiers and their dependents from taxation will be a permanent feature to the work of the department, in making entries, verifying claims for exemption and the like.

A start was made in dealing with the income taxation, by the department, but subsequently the city council decided to form a special branch for the income tax work, of which S. T. Walker, the assessor, was placed in charge. The department, however, may not be a permanent feature, as the income tax work is only given by the provincial legislature to levy the tax for two years.

There is always a regular staff employed, at present consisting of eleven men and seven females. The periodical rushes of work, when assessments are made and notices have to be sent out, are met by the staff working overtime and by additional help being recruited. By way of illustration, in or-

der to get out the tax notices ten extra assistants will be taken on for the time being. These employees are generally paid at a daily rate.

Certain employees are kept at the South Side office, to receive payments, etc., but the bulk of the work is done at the North Side office.

To give a little of the history of the department, the first assessment of the city was made by Richard Dewart, after incorporation of the city, which took place in 1884, the first to carry out assessments was Geo. J. Kinsman, who at the time was secretary-treasurer for the city.

In 1905 D. McMillan was appointed to the post of city assessor, and the present holder of the office, T. Walker, was given the place of assistant. The next change was in amalgamation year, 1912, when the office of Mr. McMillan occurred, and subsequently T. Walker was placed in charge of the department. A post that he has held since. During the period since when he was appointed to the work has been considerably enlarged, and as previously stated, it is constantly being enlarged. Mr. Walker is a native of Yorkshire, Scotland, and came to Edmonton in 1908, proceeding straight to the department.

Now as to financial details of the earlier days, in 1912, when the original assessment was made, the total was \$672,694, and the tax levy amounted to \$120,000. Not a bad record for a small town. There is a somewhat wide gap between these figures and present day assessments.

In 1905, the first year of assessment as a city, the total was \$620,982, and the tax levy was \$110,000. The figures again show a big jump when it comes to 1912, the year of amalgamation, and when assessments included both north and south side property. Then the total was \$1,212,000, with a tax levy of \$1,180,000. The mill rate was not exactly high, being kept down to 12 mills.

This year, 1918, the assessment is \$1,915,982, which is made up of \$1,445,793 for land and \$1,445,000 for improvements assessments. The rate will be 20 mills, not including the patriotic levy.

Of recent years the annual expenditure of the department has been some \$30,000, but this year there is a considerable increase in the estimate owing to the additional work taken on by the department. In 1917 the expenditure of the department was \$19,692.81, while the estimate for 1918 amounts to \$25,000.

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